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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

10 PAULA MAY GLADYS DOUGLAS,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
14 SECURITY; DEPARTMENT OF
STATE,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C10-1732 MJP

ORDER DISMISSING THE ACTION
FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER
JURISDICTION

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17 This comes before the Court on Plaintiff's response to the Court's ORDER TO SHOW
18 CAUSE. (Dkt. No. 29.) Having reviewed Plaintiff's response and Plaintiff's subsequent letter
19 for recusal (Dkt. No. 36), the Court DISMISSES Plaintiff's claim for lack of subject matter
20 jurisdiction.

21 **Discussion**

22 Plaintiff Paula Douglas ("Douglas") is suing Defendants for failing to provide her with a
23 I-551 visa stamp and/or Social Security Number ("SSN"). Douglas needs the stamp and/or SSN
24 in order to apply for Federal Assistance for Student Aid ("FAFSA") with the United States. As

1 alleged, Douglas is a citizen of the United Kingdom but would like to apply to study law in
2 Australia. While the Court is unclear why Douglas seeks to apply for FAFSA in the United
3 States when she seeks to study in Australia, the Court will not question Douglas's reasons for the
4 relief sought. The Court, however, observes it lacks jurisdiction over her Complaint.

5 1. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

6 Plaintiff argues the Court has subject matter jurisdiction because "no section in the INA [
7] prohibits litigation against the US States or Agencies." The Court finds Plaintiff's argument
8 fails.

9 Unlike state courts, which are usually courts of general jurisdiction, federal courts are
10 courts of limited subject matter jurisdiction. See Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller, et al.,
11 13 Federal Practice and Procedure § 3522 (3d ed.) (collecting cases). The party invoking
12 jurisdiction must allege facts that establish the court's subject matter jurisdiction. Id. In general,
13 federal jurisdiction exists when either (1) a claim arises under the Constitution and laws of the
14 United States or (2) suits arise between citizens of different states and the amount in controversy
15 exceeds \$75,000. See Erwin Chemerinsky, Federal Jurisdiction § 5.1 (5th ed. 2001) (listing
16 other non-exhaustive categories of subject matter jurisdiction); see also 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332.
17 If a federal court determines it lacks subject matter jurisdiction at any time during a dispute, that
18 court must dismiss the action. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3); Rosales v. United States, 824 F.2d
19 799, 803 n.4 (9th Cir. 1987).

20 Here, Plaintiff's complaint states, "Your honorable court has jurisdiction to hear this
21 complaint, pursuant to your court's civil procedure rules, Title 7 42 U.S.C., and Title 8 C.F.R."
22 Since the complaint refers to entire chapters or titles of the U.S. Code, not a federal law
23 recognizing jurisdiction, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause regarding subject matter
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1 jurisdiction. In response, Plaintiff cites 8 U.S.C. 1329, which recognizes jurisdiction for
2 immigration actions brought by the United States. However, the provision does not confer
3 jurisdiction for suits against the United States or its agencies or officers. See 8 U.S.C. § 1329
4 (“The district courts . . . shall have jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, brought by the
5 United States that arise under the provisions of this subchapter. . . Nothing in this section shall be
6 construed as providing jurisdiction for suits against the United States or its agencies or
7 officers.”); see also Sabhari v. Reno, 197 F.3d 938, 941 (8th Cir. 1999).

8 Since the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to review Defendants’ decision not to
9 grant Plaintiff a visa stamp and/or SSN, the Court DISMISSES claim.

10 2. Letter of Concern or Complaint

11 Douglas also filed a letter of complaint, addressed to Chief Judge Robert Lasnik, arguing
12 her complaint was negligently or inappropriately administered. Although Plaintiff’s request is
13 unclear, the Court interprets the letter as a request that the Honorable Marsha J. Pechman to
14 recuse herself from this case under 28 U.S.C. § 144 and 28 U.S.C. § 455.

15 A federal judge may recuse herself in two circumstances. First, a party may bring a
16 motion for recusal when supported by a “sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the
17 matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of an adverse
18 party.” 28 U.S.C. § 144. Second, a judge may disqualify herself on the Court’s own motion “in
19 any proceeding in which impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28 U.S.C. § 455; see
20 also Yagman v. Republic Insurance, 987 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1993).

21 Here, Plaintiff makes no allegation that the Court has any personal bias or prejudice
22 against him or in favor of the adverse parties. Douglas essentially disagrees with the Court’s
23 decision to deny her motions for default judgment and her motion to appoint counsel. An
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1 adverse legal ruling does not imply that a judge is biased. See United States v. Studley, 783 F.2d
2 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986). Since there is no objectively reasonable question of this Court's
3 impartiality, Plaintiff's motion for recusal is hereby DENIED.

4 To the extent Plaintiff wishes to submit a formal complaint of judicial misconduct,
5 Plaintiff is directed to the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351-364 and the
6 Ninth Circuit's Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings. Plaintiff is
7 advised, however, that the Chief Judge or Judicial Council will not take action in the underlying
8 case. In other words, the misconduct procedure will not vacate an underlying order. See In re
9 Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, 567 F.3d 429 (9th Cir. Jud. Council 2009).

10 **Conclusion**

11 The Court DISMISSES Plaintiff's claim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and
12 DENIES Plaintiff's request for recusal. This is a final order that may be appealed to the Ninth
13 Circuit Court of Appeals.

14 The Clerk is directed to mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff.

15 Dated this 8th day of June, 2011.

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19 Marsha J. Pechman
20 United States District Judge
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